LOYALTY TO THE UNION.

THE ONE THEME OF THE ORATORS AT THE AUGUSTA FAIR.

Addresses by Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary-of-the-Navy Herbert, and Secretary-of-the-Interior Smith and Others.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 12 .- Orators from the West, the North, and the South, on the same platform expressing the same entiment of undying loyalty to the Union, utiering words of encouragement for the upbuilding of the nation, such was the sight that greeted 30,000 visitors at the Augusta Exposition to-day,

That the war was ended, so far as the South is concerned, no one who witnessed or to-day could doubt. Yankee awakened a yell of eathusiasm could only be compared to that of President Walsh, in introducing Mr pringer as coming from Hilnois-a State in an Hiustrious name, which we the South revere and honor, the name Abraham Lincoln—there was a burst applause that would have put many northern audience on its metal to e surpassed. Again was there a great ve of applause expressing the peoof "the time has come when, howand our section, we must exalt are ives by the highest patriotism, and place in the common heritage of such an as Lincoln, Davis, Lee, Grant, Sher-

an, and Stonewall Jackson."
Such was the feeling that prevailed
the occasion of the visit of Viceresident Stevenson, Secretary Herbert
the Navy, Smith of the Interior, and congressman Springer, of Illinois, and perry, of Connecticut, to the Exposi-

Never did men experience more county and warmly the far-famed hosdistinguished guests of Augusta. bese distinguished guests of Augusta.

During the morning President Walsh companied by the reception committee, called at the Bon Air Hotel for heir guests, and drove to the United tates arsenal, where a salute was fired a honor of the Vice-President. The barry and cavalry. After making a tour of the Exposition, they entered the lusic Hall, where the formal reception took place. As the statesmen mounted the stage, there was a seems not unlike that in a national convention when some prominent man rises to speak, or the name of a favorite candidate is mention-ed. People rose from their seats, hand-kerchiefs were waived, and men shouted hemselves hoarse. It was such an ova-ion as is seldom given to any men. Mr. Stevenson's Address.

When Vice-President Stevenson rose to treak, there was a repetition of the previous ovation, even more prolonged than the first, lasting fully two minutes. He spoke as follows, being frequently in-

terrupted by hearly applause:
"Mr. President, ladics, and gentlemen:
"I count it an honor to have been so cordially invited to visit this beautiful meet and mingle with my follow-citizens of thiz great Commonwealth. I bring you to day the good wishes and hearty God-speed of the millions who dwell in the great valley of the Mississippi. I mingle my congratulations with theirs, upon the success of this steat industrial enterprise. It matters not that this wonderful exposition of the products of field, of mine, of forest, and of loom, is held in the Southforest, and of loom, is held in the South-land and far toward the Atlantic sea-loard.

"No longer are there wars or rumors of wars in our land. We study, and we teach our children, the things that make for peace. From one end of the land to the other is heard the hum of busy in-distry. While Europe is arming for libedy conflict, our great workshops are engaged in the manufacture of implements of husbandry and not of war. The cen-tury now drawing to its close will, as I bruly believe, witness in its expiring hours the American people following the peaceful vocations which are the sure forerunners of presperity and context-

runners of presperity and contept

am not here to-day to discuss the dead issues of the past. 'Let the dead past bury its dead.' The welfare of you State is now in your own safekeeping think I am warranted in saying t think I am warranted in saying that henceforth you have maught to fear from hostile Federal legislation or interposi-tion. Laving questions are before you for discussion and determination. Lying in the future pathway of the republic are problems as difficult of determination as any that have in the past tested the Inspired by the words and the deeds of those who have gone before, let us with ourage and with faith turn our face resolutely to the future. You need no prophet to tell you what another decade will accomplish for your State and section. With your great natural advantages of citmale, cheap water power, and raw material, the South in the future can be as successful in the manufacture of the

finer as it is now in the manufacture of the courser fabrics of cotton. "With the return of the era of good feeling in its highest sense of national feeling sectional realousies and distrust will forever disappear, and capital will here seek and find abundant and profitable investment. I reiterate the inquiry of your own distinguished citizen: 'With coal, from and timber in abundance here, why should not the South have her own foundries, may line-shops, and factories?

"It cannot be that in a land where all of the gifts of a beceficent Creator have been so generously bestowed that men can suffer for bread. With a climate so hesithful, a sell so productive, with hill-side and mountain bursting with mineral treasures; with colightened brain to conceive and willing hands to execute great commercial aims looking to the development of our resources and the upbuilding of our country-it cannot be that there can in this broad land be long found

To beg their brothers of the earth To give them leave to toll." "My fellow-citizens of Augusta and of Georgia, for the kind attention you have given the pour words I have spoken, and for the more than kind reception you have given me. I am gratified beyond expresfor the mote has gratified beyond expres-given me. I am gratified beyond expres-nion. In the years to come the memories of this visit will be recalled with delight. I think I understand now, if never before, the true significance of a 'Georgia wel-come.' I trust you will remember that visits should not be one-sided. I bid you the arabic State—to the great come to the prairie State—to the great come bet of the continent, to the valley of the Mississippi and the great North-west. Visit our magnificent farms, our great industries, our matchless cities, our happy homes. The welcome you will re-selve and you could not ask for more-will be the welcome you have so gener-

Secretaries Herbert and Smith.

story lie-bert was the next speake He brought President Cleveland's regrets at not being able to accept the invitation to be present to-day. He contrasted the us in Central and South America, and the mention of our small standing army in comparison with Europe's great forces was greeted with loud applause. His of Marketh was one of encouragement to the day.

South, and he declared that "this Expesisouth, and he declared that "this Exposi-tion, carried on so successfully in the midst of these hard times, is a monu-mental sign-board to point out the road to renewed and continued prosperity." It was the first occasion that an Au-gusta audience had the pleasure of greet-ing Secretary Smith, though he is a Geor-gian but they made up for the school

gian, but they made up for it in giving him a great evaton. He warned his hearers against those who sought political preferment by discrediting the present prosperous condition of the State, and closed with the statement

hat prosperity was never won by the Congressman Springer was given an in tensely hearty welcome. He did not at-tempt to make a speech, but in referring o the Augusta mills shipping goods to China, said it meant that the South was going beyond the confines of the United States, and supplying a country where the labor is the cheapest in the world. Hefore the century closes the products of the United States would be seeking the world and England, which is now enjoying the supremacy of the sea, and whose goods to into every country, will be second, and the United States will move to the front,

and will feed and clothe the world. Congressman Sperry's reception was particularly gratifying and hearty. His eferences to Georgia's rich resources and to Mr. Cieveland's financial policy were always the occasion of loud applause. He was very happy in his speech, and will siways be a favorite with Georgia au-

GAMA ASSUMES COMMAND.

At the Head of the Rebel Squadron Off Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- A dispatch from Rio laneiro states that Admiral Da Gama, whose defection from the Government forces has already been announced, has formally notified the several foreign legations in Rio Janeiro that he has assumed command of the insurgent squadron now

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12 .- Acting Secretary McAdoo has received a cable message from Captain Picking, at Rio, saying that Admiral Da Gama has asumed command of the insurgent forces the hurbor of Rio in the absence of Admiral Mello. The latter has evidently gone out to sea to watch for Peixoto's New York fleet for the purpose either of

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 12.-It is re-ported here that Admiral Mello, communder of the insurgent Brazilian fleet, has seized the French merchant steamer Parahyba, a vessel of 1,985 tons. She left Barry, England, October 5th, for Buenos

WILL HAVE A HARD FIGHT, Rivals of Representative W. C. P. Breck-

inridge in His Own District. LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 12.-Indications are plain that W. C. P. Breckinridge Will

member of Congress from the Seventh Kentucky district. At least two opposing candidates are at-ready announced, and one more is expectd. Perhaps the most formidable of these is W. C. Owens, who was temporary chair-man of the last Democratic National Con-vention. Before leaving for Washington. Mr. Breckinridge was asked regarding his candidacy for re-election and the fight that had already commenced against him. He stated that he would not submit to an interview at this time, since he was satisfied that the voters in the district that had so unanimously honored him with the position for so many years were willing to await the result of the pending Pollard

breach of promise suit at Washington. STRIKE ON THE L. AND N.

No Freight Trains Moving_New Men Being Secured to Fill the Vacancies.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 12 .- No freight trains are running on the Henderson division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to-day. A large number of new men were brought down last night to take the places of the strikers, and the officials say they will have some trains moving by to-morrow. There has been no tie-up in the passenger trains, and they are running on schedule time. All the trouble has been the result of the company running double headers between Hokkinsville and Mortonville. This service dispenses with several extra brake men and conductors. The company claim that this is necessary on account of steep

MRS, CLEVELAND'S PET DOG.

It Was Lost, but Afterward Found, and All is Lovely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.-There was consiernation in the domestic poras consiernation in the domestic por-tion of the White House for a short time yesterday afternoon. It was caused by the discovery, that Mrs. Cleveland's et bengle was lost, strayed, or stolen. The aid of the police was resorted to nd telephonic messages of inquiry were with prompt success. The dog was ited in the Treasury Department, and vas promptly restored to its executive trs. It seems that it had mistaken of the ladies employed in the treasorer's office, for its mistress, and had followed her from the White House grounds into her office.

Contested Election Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—House Committee on Elections to-day heard arin the contested election case e. A. Williams against Settle, from the Fifth North Carolina District. A. W. Graham, of Oxford, N. C., and ex-Congressman Hemphill appeared for the contestant, and J. W. Graham, of Hillsboro, for the

The contested case of O'Nelli against Joy, from the Eleventh Missouri District, was postponed until next meeting. Hearing in the case of English against Hilborn, from the Third California, is set for the little of the litt for the 16th of January.

Cashvers Used as Targets.

BUDA PESTH, Dec. 12.- M. Demos-thenes, surgeon-in-chief of the Romanian army, has been making experiments with the Mannliecher rifle. He procured a number of cadavers and placing them fifty centimes apart fired at them at a range of 600 meters. He found that the bullets went through three of the bedies. The wounds inflicted on the soft parts of the bodies were less serious than those inflicted by the old rifles, but taken all together the injury done was more terri-ble. It is computed that the range of the Mannilecher rifle is two and one-half

For the Employers' Liability Bill. LONDON, Dec. 12.—At the Trades Union Congress this morning it was decided to

issue a manifesto condemning the House of Lords for not passing the employers Hability bill as it left the House of Com mons. It was also decided to send cir-culars to all the trades unions, calling upon them to organize meetings in favor of the bill.

Favorable Report on the Bankruptey Bill, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 - The House Committee on Judiciary to-day after a lively discussion voted to report favorubly the bankruptcy bill.

A Jury at Last. CHICAGO, ILL. Dec. 12.—The jury for the trial of Prendersast, for the murder of Mayor Harrison, was completed to-

FEDERAL ELECTION LAW

CULLOM AND HILL ENGAGE IN A SHARP PARTISAN COLLOQUY.

The Hoar Hawalian Resolution Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.-Mr. Cullom indicated a desire to address the Senate on the bill to repeal the Federal election laws, but as the Hawaiian resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar, and a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer, had precedence in the morning hour, unanimous consent was given that those resolutions should remain on the table and should be presented at a later hour to-day or to-morrow, Mr. Cullom thereupon addressed the Senate. He said no senator would fail to perceive that the discussion brought sengtors back to the identical question, which his friends in the South had attempted to settle at Fort Sumter in 1861, and which reached a final settlement in 1855. It was idle, he said, for Congress to sit stupidly down, contented with the false theory that the States had full control of the franchise. That was a policy fundamentally wrong and indefensible, and was in line with the arguments once used in justification for the disruption of the Union. A na-tional government which had not the

the statute book. Hill's Adulce to Cullom.

power within itself to protect its own membership and to have some control over its elections was as weak as water, and could not very long endure. If the existing Federal election laws were im-

perfect or work injustice, they should be amended or modified, but not swept from

An uncomplimentary reference to New York State politics and to Judge Maynard brought about a sharp colloquy be-tween Messrs. Cullom and Hill, which was renewed later when Mr. Cullon again brought New York State politics and the tariff into his speech.

Mr. Cullom was advised by Mr. Hill not to lie swake at night from any anxiety as to whether the Democratic party proposed to seath proposed to s

party proposed to carry out its plat-form on the question of the tariff. "I can assure the senator," Mr. Hill re-plied, "that the party does intend to out faithfully, firmly, and imcarry it partially."

Mr. Cullom, in conclusion of a general arraignment of the Democratic policy. said that in addition to tearing down the said that in addition to tearing flown the election laws, the protective tariff, the American flag, and the pension policy, the national banking system was to be also torn down. What in God's name, Mr. Cullom asked, would be left in the United States worth living for if, after the other cyclones had done their worst, the country was to be put-once again at the mercy of a muitfude of State-bank,

the country was to be put-once again at the mercy of a multitude of State-bank-ing systems, as it was prior to the war. He entreated the serious-thinking men of the Democracy to call a halt in the wild campaign of error, and to cause their reckless followers to keep their hands from despoiling the work which had stood the test of time, and which bore the stamp of value. the stamp of value.

The Hawalian Resolution.

At the close of Mr. Cullom's speec (at 1:50) the presiding officer laid the Hoar-Hawaiian resolution before the Senate, but at the suggestion of Mr. Manderson it went over till to-morrow. Before that action was taken, however Mr. Hoar said that a suggestion had been made to him by the Senator from Dela-ware (Gray) to let the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Hoar had no objection to the ution taking that course quite possible that the President's answ o the resolution already agreed to would ing the answer to the pending resolu

Mr. Stewart then addressed the Senate in favor of the Federal election laws. He soon diverged into a long dissertation on the question of gold and silver. He did not have many senators to listen to him, and that fact stirred up Mr. Feffer to call attention to it. Upon a call of the Senate forty-eight senators answered, and Mr. Stewart went on and finished his A futile attempt was then made to dis

pose of some business on the calendar. The first bill reached was the one in reference to the famous McGarrahan claim; but, as Mr. Teller, who reported it and has special charge of it, has not been present yet this session, the bill was passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to executive business and at 3:39 adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives,

The conferers on the New York and New Jersey bridge bill reported a disagreement, and a new conference was ordered. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, reported from the Judiciary Committee his sub-stitute for the Oates bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Moore (Louisiana), from the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs, called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investi gate and consider the personnel of the navy and asked that the House go into Committee of the Whole for its sideration. Filibustering immediately gan, and a division being called for, Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum. Tellers were appointed, a quorum apeared, and the motion was agreed to, and after about half an hour had been con-sumed, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution After a brief discussion, Mr. Meyer moved hat the committee rise and report the esolution favorably to the House. The committee divided on the question, and Mr. Kilgore made the point of no quorum and asked for tellers. They were apbefore the vote was completed, and the

ommittee arose. Mr. Wheeler (Ala.), chairman of the Committee on Territories, called up the bill for the admission of Utah, and asked that the first reading of the bill be

dispensed with.

Mr. Tracey (N. Y.) objected, and the bill was read the first time. During the early part of debate, the House wore a deserted appearance. On the Democratic side was presented a vast array of empty benches, while on the Republi-can side there was barely a corporal's guard on duty. The House slowly filled up, as the debate progressed, but at no time was there a good attendance. The advocates of the bill were Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Rawlins, of Utah. Its opponents were Messrs. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Harter, of Ohio. Mr. Harter closed his remarks at 5:30, and the House immediately adjourned.

FILLING THE VACANCIES.

C. W. Dubney, Jr., of Tennessee Made Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.-The

President to-day nominated Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture vice Edward Willis resigned. Postmasters: South Carolina.—Magnie I. Moore, Yorkville. North Caro-na.—James W. Forbls, Greensboro; also

a number of recent appointments, including fourteen collectors of internal revenue, Kope Etias, of the Fifth North Carolina district, being among them.

Eight collectors of customs, five surveyors of customs, one appraiser of mer
the strength of the navy.

chandise (W. H. Eura), of New York, Director of the Mint, Preston; and E. T. Chamberlain, of New York, Commisoner of Navigation, were also named

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1893.

Commodors Ramsay's Appointment The office of chief of the bureau of navigation to which Commodore Francis M. Ramsay was nominated yesterday, to succeed himself, corresponds to that of Adjutant-General of the Army, and is a place of trust and responsibility. The appointment gives general satisfaction to naval officers, line and staff alike. Commodore Ramsay is nominated for a term of four years, and this will proba-bly take him beyond the date of his retirement, which takes place April 5, 1897. In April next, Comodore Ramsay will reach the grade of Rear Admiral on the retirement of Admiral Benham, and it is rumored, that Commodore Ramsay will then be placed in command of

say will then be piaced in command of the North Atlantic Station. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomina-tion of Daniel A. Carpenter, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be Pension Agent at Knox-

ASKED TO FISIT RICHMOND.

Rivers and Harnors Committee Wanted Here by the Chamber of Commerce.

Here by the Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Special.—A delegation from the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, representing the interest of the James River Improvement Company, were at the Capitol to-day. The gentlemen composing the delegation, Messrs, John A. Curtis, L. D. Crenshaw, Jr., William H. Cartis, and W. L. White, were introduced to Chairman Blanchard, of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, by Congressman George D. Wise, and through him extended an invitation to the committee to visit Richmond. Chairman Blanchard regretted very much that he could not positively accept the invitaman Blanchard regretled very much that he could not positively accept the invitation, but would tay it before the committee, whom he hoped would fix on some day in the near future when it would be their pleasure to come. The object of the visit is to get the committee to recommend a special appropriation for the removal of an immense boulder in the Richmond harbor, which is a serious obstacle to navigation in the James. Senator Hunton called on Assistant Secretary of State Uhl this morning with Mr. David Forbes, of Fredericksburg, who desires to represent this Government as United States consul at Leeds, Eng-

bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hunton to place Retired Commodore Oscar C. Badger on the re-tired list as rear admirat.

Consul Jones' Health Fails. Congressman Benjamin H. Bunn re ceived a cablegram that Consul-General A. L. Jones, of Raleigh, N. C., had been compelled to abandon his post at Shang-nal on account of Illness, and would ar-tive at San Francisco on the next steamwhere he had cabled his family

him, but as it is impossible for them to arrive in time, Mr. Bunn wired friends in San Francisco to meet him. Mr. J. C. Hersant, of Winston, N. C., arrived this morning. He is the fifth can-didnte for the post-office of that city

aludge W. T. Tanifoth, an ex-member of the Supreme Court of North Carolina

is at the Metropolitan.

Messrs, D. C. Gordon, D. A. Grimsley,
Silas L. Cooper, and A. W. Pulliam, all of Culpeper, are in the city to-day.

The President again sent to the Senate to-day the names of Messrs. Kope Ellas and F. M. Simmons, to be the two col-lectors of internal resenue, for the State

of North Carolin Visitors at the Capital. Mr. R. R. King, Mayor of Greensboro, N. C., is at the Metropolitan, Mesers, J. W. Luxford, Richmond, and

C. Smith, Virginia, are at the Na-Messrs, Harry L. Pitts, of Richmond, ad L. R. White, of Norfolk, are at

Mr. Charles Buford, of Winston, N. C., There were no appointments of fourth-lass postmasters for Virginia or North

Forbes was appointed post master at Greensboro, N. C., to-day, and will take charge of the office on the 21st. Mr. J. H. Willis, of High Point, N. C.,

is at the Metropolitan. Br. Dabies Was Not an Applicant, The announcement of the appointment of Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was in the naure of a surprise. There were forty-ight applicants for this position, coming from almost every southern and eastern ate. Dr. Dabney was not an applican r the position, but was selected becaus he stands foremost among the agricultural scientists of the South.

MORE PEASION FRAUDS.

Rascality on a Gigantic Scale Upearthed in

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—It seems to be a fact that there is either an epidemic of crimes against the pension laws, or the special agents of the Pension Bureau are more vigilant than formerly. This statement was made by an official to-day, who in explanation of an official to-day, who in explanation of it, said that during the last six months there had been several times as much rascality uncovered as during any other half year in the history of the office. Tennesece and Louisiana are just now receiving the attention of the officials, and it is said that in the former State a condition of affairs has been discovered that promises to develop into something approaching the magnitude of the Buffalo fraud. Neither the name of the attorney fraud. Neither the name of the attorney or attorneys, not even that of the city, would be given for publication, for fear of injuring the government's case, but when the game is bagged all of the facts will be given out. Several examiners from other fields will at once be sent to Tennessee to work up the cases.

In Louisiana there is also an investi-gation in progress that promises big re-sults. In all of these cases, as well as those discovered of Buffalo, Norfolk, and in the West, the favorite method of defrauding the government is for the attorney to get the statement of the applicant for a pension, and then secure signatures of winesses in blank. The signatures of witnesses in blank. The attorney then, at his leisure, fills in the evidence, taking care to make it corroboevidence, taking care to make a constraint the statement of the applicant in every easential particular. Once a week or so a notary public, who is an accomplice, is called in, and the jurats are filled out and the seal attached, as though done in the presence of the witnesses there is the law requires. themselves, as the law requires.

To Hold a Democratic Cancus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—A number of the Democratic members of the House were this afternoon urging Representative Holman, chairman of the caucus to call a meeting of the Democratic caucus. They want to have the Democratic meant before the tariff bill is presented to meet before the tariff bill is presented to the House, to decide on the line of policy they will pursue. The leaders also wished their colleagues to express their views as to the advisability of repealing the internal law sections of the bill as a separate measure. This and other questions researchers are the properties. garding proposed legislation they wish to discuss. Air. Holman will probably decide to-morrow when the caucus shall be held.

A Move to Increase the Navy.

LONDON, Dec. 12-In the House of Commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, Conservative, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that he would shortly move the adoption of a resolution calling upon the government to inform the House as to its intention in regard to increasing

SONS OF CERES MEET.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS CONVENES IN SAVANNAH.

Addresses of Welcome and the Responses The Work Before the Body Outlined. Many States Represented,

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 12 .- The Nation al Farmers' Congress began its thirteenth annual congress here at noon to-day. Very few delegates have arrived, and when the congress assembled less than fifty were present. President Smith, of Kansas, is absent, and Vice-President D. G. Puso, of Georgia, presided, Hon. P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah, in behalf of the Governor of Georgia, welcomed the delegates to the State, Judge C. B. Hounds of Maine, responded to the welcome. address of welcome in behalf of the State Agricultural Society was made by J. T. Wade, of Georgia, in the absence of President Waddell.

What the Farmer Needs.

Hon. Daniel Needham, President of the New England Agricultural Society, r

onded to the welcome by the Agriculto In his address Col. Needham touched upon various matters, one of which was the educational question. The great under-lying principle of agricultural knowledge is the public school. The great underlying is the public school. The great underlying principle of civilization is universal education. It is the individuality of our people that maintains the civilization of the American government. They talk about restless people. We are restless, and through that spirit, we have been able to poulte and dominate this country. to poulate and dominate this country It is the restlessness of this people that has given us all our enterprise; it is this that has given them better homes, better schools, and better opportunities than their fathers had.

Col. Needham spoke of the fact that the agriculturist was the only person who never accepted a free pass from a railroad. He said all they wanted from a railroad was the lowest fares that they could give, consistent with a fair profit for the owner, and a chance to call or them for damrges in case of necessity.

The Work Before the Body,

The mayor of Savannah welcomed the delegates to the city, Hon. E. F. Clayton, secretary of the congress, in his response, outlined the work before it. "We have net here to-day to discuss as best we can the agricultural question. We don't wan to ask from Congress any class of legis lation. We do no not want such legis-iation, but we do want legislation such as we need, and such as will benefit us. We are here for work, and we intend to do it."
The following States were found to have delegates in attendance. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Malne, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missis-sippi, Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Secretary Clayton moved that all the lelegates on the lists sent out by the lovernors of the different States, and also those holding proxies, be entitled to seats in order to fill out the lists from some of the States, if there were any such persons or delegates present. The motion was adopted.

Committee on Resolutions.

Vice-President Purse then announced the committees of the Convention. The Committee on Resolutions is as follows: H. S. Lane, Alabama; E. A. Appleyard, Florida; E. C. Wagner, Illinois; W. H. Weaver, Indiana; C. Baylor, Iowa; Judge C. B. Rouse, Maine; Colonel Daniel Need-ham, Massachusetts; General Burkett, Mississippi; Mrs. M. M. Code, Nebraska; Cunningham, North Carolina; J. Cunningham, South Carolina; Dr. W. Spancar, Pennsylvania; George A. G. W. Spencer, Pennsylvania; George A Stockwell, Rhode Island; C. C. Taliaferro Virginia: B. E. Thompson, Michigan; R. H. Browse, West Virginia; T. W. Oliver,

Georgia. Previous to the appointment of the committees those State delegations with representatives, conferred and elected their chairmen and other representatives A number of States are represented by proxy. The cold weather in the West hard times, and the grip are causes o the small attendance in the Congress The first business taken up by the Congress this afternoon, was the resolu tions. Resolutions approving of improve water ways and rural free mail delivery were referred to the Committee on Reso lutions. Also a resolution upon busines association by farmers for mutual inter association by farmers for mutual interest, by President Clute, of the Lake City (Fia.) Agricultural institute. A resolution as to the relations of farmers and railroads was offered by C. W. Slaughter, of Tennessee, deprecating the disposition often manifested by farmers to antagonize railroads, and to encourage legislation intended to harmer and obstruct railroads. intended to hamper and obstruct railroad in their operation. The first address be fore the Congress was delivered by Colo nel Daniel Needham, of Boston, Mass. upon the "Interdependence of business relations between the States."

General Burket's Address.

General Burket, of Miss., who was have delivered an address upon the sub-ject of the "American of the West," was too ill to leave his room. General Burket's address was read by Professo

Sauls, of Mississippi.

The first portion of the address was confined to a discussion of the agricultural conditions of the South. Owing, he said, to low prices, demoralization of labor, and bad seasons, the farmers of the South are not to-day in as prosperous a condition as might be desired. However General Burket said in his address, he had had good labor and fair conditions and had little complaint of this year.

The address took somewhat of a political turn when General Burkett turned

on the silver question, and declared that President Cleveland had destroyed the Democratic party, and that the Chicago platform was a mere dodge, and was so He appealed to the great West to join

with the South in resisting the great money power of the East. He urged that they combine their forces to secure the remonetization of silver, and a change of mancial conditions that would result in the improvement of the condition of the agricultural sections of the country General Burkett's address created som

Government Ownership of Rathronds.

Colonel Needham's address was taken ip for discussion. Mr. Tewkbury, of Pennsylvania, inquired of Colonel Need ham if he had any well definied plan by which the government could obtain possession of the railroads of that country Colonel Needham cited the Union Pacific Colonel Needham cited the Union Pacific. The discussion grew quite interesting and there was a disposition to go into the whole history of the Union Pacific steal, which threatened to grow very lengthy. The subject proved a very interesting one, and the members seemed to thoroughly agree with Colonel Needham that the government should take possession of the railroads, if it was found to its advantage to do so. Colonel Needham said that in answer to a general question, as to whether it would be proper for the government to control and operate all government to control and operate all the railroads of the country, he had sold that the government had an opportunity for an experiment on this line, by taking for an experiment on this line, by taking possession of the Union Pacific for its indebtedness, and that it had a precedent for so doing in the ownership and operation of ratiroads by Australia. He had not advocated that the government should

own and operate all the railroads of the

country.

The discussion of the relative value of lands in various sections of the country for farming purposes, was next taken

up.
Very little was done at to-night's session. Hon J. H. Slaughter, of Temessee, read a paper on co-operation among see, read a paper of the second second seed at the second sec armers, and Hon, J. M. Stahl, of Quincy il., on our national wealth. At the clo of the session, the congress adjourned until to-morrow night. Delegates will be intertained by the citizens to-morrow.

EXPELLING THE SUSPECTED. Further Discoveries Regarding the Crime

of Vaillant. PARIS, Dec. 12.-The search of the pe ice in the northern section of Paris will probably result in the expulsion from France of thirty foreigners who are be-leved to be relatives of Anarchists.

Marchai, the husband of the mistress of Vaillant, the bomb-thrower, has vanished, and the police can find no trace of him, They have discovered, however, that Madame Marchal was an accomplice of er paramour in his dynamite plan, and she has been placed under arrest. The olice learned from papers that they dis covered that the woman was fully aware of Valllant's plan to throw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, and that her seeming surprise when informed of the crime was assumed to throw off the auhorities from the scent they were fol-

lowing.
M. Guezede, a Socialist of the Chamber, has received a letter signed "One of the Bourgeoisie," in which the writer says that he has condemned M. Guezede death. The letter continues: "I will kill you like a dog at the exact moment that suits me. Remember that you are num-ber one on the condemned list." M. Dupdy, president of the Chamber of

Deputies, has received from the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, speaker of the British House of Commons, a formal letter, expressing the sympathy of the House with the Chamber because of the dynamite outrage perpetrated in the Chamber on Saturday. The President of the Chamber has also

received a personal letter from the Speak-

er, saying: "The Speaker of the House of Commons presents his compliments to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and, speaking in his private capacity, is desirous of adding to the unanimous expression of feeling on the part of the House of Commons his own personal sympathy with the President of the Chamber. He ventures to offer his ad-miration of the coolness and courage with which the danger was met, and is anxious to express his detestation of the dastardly crime, which has aroused uni versal indignation in Great Britain.

The Journal des Debats, commenting o the adoption of the press bill by the Chamber of Deputies, says that the government did an excellent day's work. The moderate Republican journals approve of the adoption of the bill, while the Radical organs reproach the govern-ment for interfering with the liberty of the press. The Gaulois says that the the press. The Gaulois says that the measures of the government will not con-vert Anarchists, but they will prevent the manufacture of bombs.

The Conservative papers declare that I would be wrong to think that the Cham ber of Deputies saves society. They argue that the government measures will not bring about the results expected.

Not Wanted in Belgium. BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.—The Dutch-Jew Cohen, sub-edition of the Aparchist paper Pere Pinard, of Paris, who was pelled from France, sought refuge in Belgium. Immediately upon his arrival

he was waited upon by police officers who ordered him to quit the country. The British Lords Sympathize LONDON, Dec. 12.—Earl of Kimberly Lord President of the Council, and Sec retary of State for India, moved in the House of Lords to-day that that body join the House of Commons in expressing sympathy with the French Chamber of Deputies and with President Carnot. Lord Salisbury, the leader of the op-position, seconded the motion which was

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED

They Make Offensive Demonstrations and are Dispersed by the Police.
LONDON, Dec. 12.—Thousands of the
memployed workingmen of London met

it Tower Hill to-day and listened to the addresses of Frank Smith and others. Hardie said that he intended to move the adjournment of the House of Com-mons to-day in order to call the attention of Parliament to the condition of the Upon the conclusion of the spech-making the crowd marched to Hyde Park. A number of black and red flags were dis

number of black and red hags were dis-played. Several speeches were made in Hyde Park; after which the procession was reformed and started on the way back to Tower Hill. As the men marched through Oxford street the police captura he most offensive banner that was being carried in the lines. The men were allowed to march through Cheapside, but subsequently, when they were ordered to disperse by the police, they refused to do so. The police charged the crowd, and after a slight resistance succeeded in dispersing it. Traffic was stopped for a short time. Some of the shop keepers in the vicinity of the disturbance feared that the mob might loot their places of

that the mob might foot their places of business, and as soon as the disorder be-gan shutters were bastily put up, doors locked, and business suspended. In the House of Commons to-day James Kier Hardle, Socialist, member for the South Division of Westham, moved that the House adjourn. The motion was made the House adjourn. The motion was made for the purpose of calling the attention of Parliament to the condition of the unem ployed. Hardie said that acute distress was prevailing in the entire country. A large number of cases of suicide and star vation had been reported. Payperism had increased, especially in London, it was necessary, he declared, that the local authorities should furnish employment for the people, John McDonald, member for Lower Hamlets, supported Mr. Hardie's motion, which was lost by a vote of

Assassinated in Alabuma.

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 12.-Sunday night while E. H. and Joseph Lyde and Dr. Mc Iver, were driving in a carriage near this city, they were fired upon by three white men. Eig Lyde received injuries which re-suited in death a few hours later. Jo-seph Lyde was mortally wounded, and Dr. McIver slightly injured. McIver slightly injured. The identity of the assassins is unknown, and no cause is known for the shooting

WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather conditions and general fore-cast: The area of high pressure has moved from the north of Montana to Manitoba. increasing in magnitude. The storm in Northern Indiana has moved at a velocity Northern Indiana has moved at a velocity of lifty-two miles per hour to Nova Scotia. A second storm has appeared off the North Pacific coast. Snow flurries have occurred in the lower Lake region, and light rain in the lower Mississippi Valley. A cold wave extends from the western boundary of the Dakotas and Nebraska castward, and middle Mississippi Valley and upper Lake region, and southward to Texas, a fall of thiry-eight degrees being reported from St. Louis. The temperature has risen slightly on the grees being reported from St. Louis. The temperature has risen slightly on the Gulf coast and in the Atlantic States. A decided fall in temperature will occur in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts except in the middle Gulf States and lower Lake region, where it will clear.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

RESIDENTS OF HAWAII HOLD & MASS.MEETING AT HONOLULU.

News Up to December the 4th Show That the Provisional Government Had Not Been Disturbed. The Speeches.

VANCOUVER B C. Dec. 12-The Australian steamer Arawa, which brings Honolulu news up to December 4th, arrived at Victoria at 8 A. M. Immediately upon entering the straits she was boarded by & representative of the United Press, who was informed that Queen Littuokalant had not been restored and there had been

no trouble in Honolulu. The United Press correspondent, backed up with a permit from the dominion quarantine minister, went off in the pilot boat last night, and was the first representa-

From the arrival of the last reports there have been but two things of a sig-nificant nature: The unnexationists held a mass-meeting on Saturday, November 26th, and adopted resolutions, in effect appearing to Congress over the address of President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham, and Mr. Blount. Four days preceding the sailing of the Arawa, the troops of the provisional government were busy fortifying and barricading the government bouse or the easily a formerly called house, or the eastle, as formerly called. Work was being done with sandbags principally. As the Arawa salled from the harbor troops could be seen from the deck of the steamer busily engaged in heaping up the breastworks.

Probably 1,000 people were at the mass-neeting, which, on call, was stated to be

meeting, which, on call, was stated to be for citizens favorable to annexation.

The royalists claim the meeting was packed by representatives of the provisional government, and that all enthusiasm was of a pre-arranged order.

F. M. Hatch, vice-president of the provisional government, and president of the lexislature, presided and made the opening speech. His delivery was excellent, discounting his heat forensic efforts.

ounting his best forensic efforts. He appealed to Congress against the ex-cutives, held that Secretary Gresham does not know international law. He claimed that the provisional government had never submitted its right to exist to the United States and was, therefore, not bound by the policy of President Cleveland,

Mr. Castle's Ringing Speech. W. R. Castle, one of the legislation com-missioners to Washington, made an argument to prove the authority of mass-meetings. He quoted recent American optn-ion that the revolution of 1776 was the work of the minority. Hawaii, he said, was surely trending toward the goal of union with its mother country across the water. Can Secretary Greshum stop the onward progress of Hawaii?

Air. Castle graciowity admitted that President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were trying to execute justice and to do

were trying to execute justice, and to do that is right, but said the enemies of annexation had stuffed their ears with lies. The speaker chimed that the United States were against the President's Hawallan policy. He claimed that the Presi-dent of the United States is nowhere auhorized to begin war.

thorized to begin war.

Mr. Castle attacked Commissioner Blount in a sneering way, charging him with twice inviting the supporters of the Queen to revolt against the provisional government. He asserted that the people of the country had established the provisional government. Mr. Castle concluded by moving the following resolutions, which were passed without dissent:

which were passed without dissent:
"Resolved, That we have read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the President to restore the

onarchy lately existing in Hawaii.
"Resolved, That we condemn the assumption of the Secretary that the right of the provisional government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the Senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries, and also his assumption that the provisional govern-ment at that very tree submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitrament of the President or of any

other power.
"Resolved, That we support to the best of our ability the provisional government; and resist any attack upon it which may be made, contrary to the usage of na

Other Speakers.

Z. S. Spalding read a long speech, in which he said he was an annexationist in 1968. He contradicted Claus Spreckels in saying that depression had resulted here from the rule of the provisional government, and threw a personal stur at A. Jaeger for his opposition given in San Francisco. He claimed civilization had originated and flourished here through the friendly influence of the United States, even under the blighting tofus the friendly influence of the United States, even under the blighting influence of an effete monarchy.

As a planter, he was willing to take his chances of prosperity under the Stars and

Stripes. A. F. Judd, chief justice, said that for twenty years he had attended but one political meeting before this, and that was when he took a back seat at the demonstration against Moreno, held in old Bethel in 1871. He was Hawailan by birth, but an American in blood, and wes proud of his ancestry, dating back to 1634, when the first Judd came from England

and settled in America.

He loved this country, to which his father had devoted his life. Had the Queen taken the advice of the justices of the Supreme Court, she would not be where she was now. He was loyal to the monarchy and supported the autonomy of this country until the afternoon of January 14th, when the events in the palace converted him and made him feel it was impossible that that state of things should last longer. The Constitution the Queen tried to pro-

mulgate would have destroyed the Independence of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice said Mr. Blount had interviewed him hast in Honolulu, but never asked him if the revolution had been accomplished by the aid of Minister Stevens and the troops of the Boston, To Report the Resolutions Favorab'y,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12-The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the res-olutions introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, calling on the President for the corre-spondence in the Hawailan matter, including the instructions given Minister Wil-lis. The original resolutions are arounded so as to have the data called for, include

the correspondence between Minister Stevens and the former administration. Another Steamer from Hawaii. SAN FANCISCO, Dec. E.-The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong and Yokohoma via Honolulu, is coming in the bay-200 P. M. She probably brings dates from Honolulu later than the news to-day from

Vancouver.

THE BILL NOW A LAW. The Senate Passes the Press Measure and the President Signs It

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Senate to-day passed the press bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. There was not a dissenting vote.

President Carnot sisted the bill to-night. It will be pumished in the Journal Official to-morrow, and will be enforced immediately thereafter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The night's play in the triangular tournament resulted as follows: 800; Schaefer, 541.